

it perfection. In a
ave a set of mach net
ected at a very tri
in cutting stuff for
floor plank, gaging
ne man and a boy to
the labor of thirty

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so full of ingenia
deserves a place
discoveries in me-
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ect iron 6 inches in
the hardest steel al-
allow. The buzz in
ells on an axis turn-
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a new set of teeth
accurately, that regu-
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July, 1817, to the
cription of it to the
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sistency as public
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e which I saw I
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UTION.
d Recorder.

with an interesting
on which met my
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g. Sir, apprehend-
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The water rushed in
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was dreadful. The
carried thirty-two
out two boats attach-
ed the other a very
y, some of the un-
t inevitably perish.
midst the agonizing
error, the boats were
put off, while the
and his mother yet
The mother was
it was agreed to re-
boat. But the mind
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al. "No," said he,
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tion, the bosom of the un-

ONTREAL, July 28.
on the night of the
the Two Mountains,
a chief of the Alon-
of 18 persons, reit-
the burning, stuck in
a basket containing
two in a leather bag
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in the course of the
om the wall into the
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pletely rending the
entering its inmates
djoining ground; the
ow into the air with
members of the fam-
anner injured, excep-
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than any other per-

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol VII.

WASHINGTON, N. C. AUGUST 24, 1821—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M'VILLIA

8

No. 32.

Agricultural,

From the American Farmer.

CORN.

AND ITS FODDER, HOW BEST TO SAVE IT.

Sir,—Much has been said in your valuable paper about the cutting of corn in the fall. I have, for fifteen years past, cul-
mine off, and shall continue to do so. When your corn will bear the pulling of blades and taking the tops, you may then cut and put it on its butts, and as much to-
gether as will let it stand firmly in cocks, keeping the lower part a little open to admit air. My system is to have no more cutters than I have hands to follow and
sock, as fast as it is cut down. If your corn is late, and you fear it will be injured by frost, by placing it in cocks it is secured against it. There is less danger in Corn
shrivelling, managed in this way, than pulling your blades and taking the tops in the usual mode. My corn is husked in the
field and the cocks doubled, and so they stand until fed away during the winter and
spring—the quantity of feed for your stock is more than doubled, and the manure
more than trebled—the whole is carried off in April and May on my tobacco lands,
and ploughed in and the crop much im-
proved by it. My mode of feeding is to draw in as much into the horseyard as will
last the horses for the night—in the morn-
ing the cattle go in and are feeding through the day, much of the stalk is eaten—this is continued as long as the fod-
der lasts, and then we feed our hay on the top. Straw ought not to be given to your
stock in the same yard—it will prevent the stalks from being cut fine by your stock.

My corn loft is fourteen feet in width—
will hold about 450 barrels, and for some years I had much corn moulded and in-
jured in it—I placed a ventilator through the middle; since then I have never seen an
injured ear in the house. There have been strong prejudices in the neighbour-
hood against my system—they are wear-
ing off, and it is right they should, as I raise five times the manure my neighbors
do, who pursue the old way of securing their fodder and feeding. Your fodder
will not bear rick- or putting in large bulk in a house—it will injure in either
way—let it stand in the field and feed it
away in the manner mentioned. If your
cocks are kept on their butts the fodder
will not injure—I speak from experience.
Those who will go on in the old track
ought not to let the dew fall on their tops
in the field, but take them out as they are
cut and that the same day, leaving each
end of their house open that the air may
circulate freely—by doing so they will
sure quite green and sweet—if they lay in
the sun and dew they will be much injured
by sun-burning, &c.—a wet spell while
they are on the ground is ruinous to them
and the blades also.

A MARYLAND PLANTER.

TREES.

Young trees should not be planted in
places where there are any remains of old
ones. Decayed roots become the recep-
tacle or abode of an immense quantity of
worms, which multiply excessively, and
seek their food in the roots of young trees,
of which they open the sap vessels, so that
the sap, instead of nourishing the tree,
flows to waste in earth, and causes the
loss of the tree. Deep digging is also es-
sential to the growth of young trees, in or-
der that the rain water may filter under
the roots, which otherwise would be rotted
by the water remaining stagnant around
them. If trees are stripped of their
branches too high, they run up too tall, and
their growth in thickness is stopped in pro-
portion to their height, and if their branch-
es are cut too low, their growth is stopped;
they have more the appearance of fruit
than of timber trees, and they languish in
all their parts.

SOLUTION OF ANTIQUARIAN DIFFICULTIES.

From the New York Gazette.

The following remarks from a memoir
of Ira Hill, Esq. at Manchester, Vermont,
addressed to Dr. Mitchell, are copied for
the able research and ingenuity they con-
tain. After delivering his sentiments ge-
ologically on the formation of the earth,
mountains, and rocks, by the agency, in an
especial degree, of subterranean and sub-
oceanic fire, he treats of alluvial forma-
tions. Having described the ancient mounds
and walls situated in the western country,
Mr. H. thus proceeds:

"But many of these walls and mounds
have doubtless been buried beneath allu-
vians, which have covered that part of the

country, and buried the inhabitants, their
fields, and their dwellings, in one common
ruin. These sites of villages and improve-
ments, which now remain visible, were
upon the eminences of land, or where the
overwhelming torrent was broken from
them. But by far the greater part was
covered with a soil of many feet in thick-
ness, in digging through which for wells,
in some places, relics are found. Where
the banks of rivers are worn away, other
remains of this primitive people appear,
in fire places, hearths, pottery, & human
bones.

"At that period of the world when these
beings lived, the northern section of our
continent had not risen from the ocean.
At one explosion the range of the Alle-
gany was the vent through which the heat
of fire was emitted; at another the Sioy
Mountains were the crater through which
the flame ascended. Near where the
Alleghany terminates were the bounds of
the Continent. The Lakes had not the
same outlet they now have. They flowed
either to the south into the Atlantic, south
west into the Gulf of Mexico, through the
vale of the Mississippi, or to the north in-
to an ocean which covered the northern
part of the Continent. Southward of the
lakes, the range of rocks which were rais-
ed by internal fires, runs nearly from north
to south. This is the course of principal
mountains, and this is doubtless the way
which raised the land. The Rocky Moun-
tains run in a similar direction, and extend
further north. To the north and north
west of Lake Superior, the ranges of
mountains and ledges of rocks run nearly
from east to west; or this is their general
direction, if I have been rightly informed
by members of the North West Company,
who have traversed those extensive forests.
They say that the strata of stone lie shel-
ving to the south and north, in the same
manner as they do to the east and west
here. Is this a fact, it is evident that the
crater which opened to emit the fire
when the northern part of our Continent
was raised, ran from east to west. When
the solid bottom of an ocean, several thou-
sand miles in extent, was raised, with all
its ponderous mass of waters upon it; when
the centre, by being over the centre of the
fire, was raised fastest, we may see that the
water would rush, with amazing force and
velocity to the south, inundating all the flats
and plains which fell in their course.
Some of this immense torrent turned to the
east, passed over the Canadas, filling lakes
and rivers with sands, and bursting its way
to the sea.—But the greatest part pressed
south, over the North West Territory,
Michigan, Ohio, and all those flat coun-
tries—weeping forests; filling valleys,
lakes, and ponds, with the soil now called
alluvial, and passed off wherever passages
could be found or formed to the ocean.
Fields, villages, and cities, were instantly
overwhelmed and buried beneath the
sand and mould which were raised and
borne in the irresistible flood.

"As many cities in Italy were buried
under the ashes and lava that proceeded
from Mount Vesuvius, so was the greater
part of North America buried by this mass
of mud, rocks, sand, and water, which was
raised from the Northern Ocean by internal
fires.

"If you, sir, were to see such a deluge
as this, overspreading an extensive coun-
try, in some places covered with inhabi-
tants, in some diversified by hills and
dales, and in others divided by rivers and
lakes, in what a situation do you expect
that that country would be found one
thousand years afterwards? Would you
not form, in imagination, an exact picture
of Ohio, and most of our alluvial tracts?

"In Ohio, at various depths below the
surface, have been discovered human skel-
etons, promiscuously scattered, and lying
in every direction; not as is the manner
of burial among any nation or tribe of
whom we have a description, but as we
should expect to find them when over-
whelmed by sudden destruction, and cover-
ed by a vast accumulation of earth in an
instant. Millions of human skeletons may
lie in the same manner below our alluvial
soil, and we should not discover them, un-
less by accident we happened to dig where
some of them were stowed.

"The remains of large cities may be
concealed under hundreds of feet of solid
matter, brought upon them as has been
described.

"But, as cities are not commonly built
on the most elevated lands, we are to con-
clude the largest cities, if any cities there
were, are now far beneath the surface of
the earth.

"There is scarce a river channel of any
depth in Ohio, but presents some curious
remains of antiquity. Scarcely a
well is dug, but some of the works of for-
mer ages are brought to light for the ad-
miration of the curious. So common are
instances of this kind, that they scarcely
attract the attention of the resident inhabi-
tants, particularly those of the older class.
Some walls, curiously laid in mortar, have
been discovered many feet under ground.
So many remains of art have already been
brought to light in that region, that a doubt
cannot exist that it was once as thickly
peopled as is now any portion of the United
States of the same.

"IRA HILL."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from Puerto Cabello, dated
July 16

"The armistice which Bolivar proposed,
did not take place, because he demanded
that the operations of our army in the
kingdom of Santa Fe should be stopped,
also those of our guerillas in the plains,
called Llanos and particularly that of
Uruia, who with 500 cavalry routed Cer-
nigio Ramos and took from him 400 hor-
ses, with all his men, between Calapozo
and the Pao. The guerillas of Blanco,
had retaken San Carlos and those of Edigi,
no Olavarriatook possession of Montavian

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

The Curacao papers as late as the 14th
of July, received at Philadelphia, contain
several proclamations from Gen. Bolivar,
President of the Republic of Colombia.
His head quarters were at Carinas on the
17th of April. In a proclamation to the
troops of the Liberating Army, he says:

"Soldiers—Peace was to have been the
boon of the armistice which is about to
discontinue; but Spain has belied with
apathy the doleful sufferings we are endur-
ing for her sake.

The relics of the Spanish government
in Colombia, cannot measure their might
with that of twenty-five provinces, which
you have rescued from slavery.

Colombia, as a nation, nay, she ex-
ists more, she enjoins you, amid your
periculis, secretly to comply with the du-
ties of the holy contest."

In another proclamation, addressed to
the inhabitants of Colombia, he says that
it is "upwards of a year since Spain smil-
ed in liberty without thinking of setting a
period to her tyranny in Colombia;" that
envoys had been despatched to Madrid to
treat for peace, but the mother country
"has not attended to the groans of hu-
manity with that degree of interest which
her own conscience and tranquility should
have inspired." In speaking of the renew-
al of the war, he says, it shall be a hallow-
ed contest, in which they fight to disarm
their enemy, but not to exterminate them.

In a proclamation dated the 25th of
April, addressed to the liberating army,
he says, "hostilities will commence with-
in three days," and tells his soldiers—
"whoever attempts to infringe any of the
articles of the regulation of the war shall
be subject to a capital penalty; even
should our adversaries be guilty of similar in-
fractious, we must fulfil the tenor of that
regulation, to the glory of Colombia, he
thus addresses them—

"Spaniards! You are informed by your
commander in chief that we shun peace—
that we have violated the armistice—that
we hate you. Your commander is wrong
—it is the royalist government who threat-
ens war.—We have offered the olive branch
thru' our deputy in London under a feder-
al treaty, and the Duke of Frias, by order
of the Spanish cabinet, replied, that it is
inadmissible."

After telling that their king is hurrying
them to inevitable sacrifice, he says—

"Spaniards! In spite of the severe
pangs brought upon us by your govern-
ment, we shall most strictly observe the
treaty respecting the regulation of the war.
A capital punishment will be inflicted on
whosoever attempts to violate it, and you
shall be respected even in the excess of
your thirst for blood. You came to slough
ter us, and we pardon you.—You have
converted our afflicted country into a bar-
ren waste, and our most ardent wishes are
to restore to your own."

THE FLOWERING ALOE.

We have the following particulars as to
the present state of the American Aloe,
now in Philadelphia, in the Democratic
Press of Monday:

There are about 20 lateral shoots or
branches from the perpendicular stem of

the Aloe. The branches nearest the stem
are distant from it about 16 feet. On these
branches the flowers will stand erect.
This morning, with the assistance of a
temporary platform, Mr. M'Arran care-
fully examined the branches and found
them beautiful and promising. He count-
ed the number of flowers which are pro-
mised on each of the nine lower branches.
The following is the result:

1st Branch	2d	3d	4th
74	6	106	
108	7	94	
100	8		

On the second branch, which is the
tallest, there are nine flowers. The flowers
are expected to be very beautiful. The
nine branches on which the buds have
been counted, promise upwards of eight
hundred flowers. We must wait the event
and give the opinions and expectations of
Mr. M'Arran, with the greatest confidence,
not only on account of his having had a
particular Aloe under his care nearly sev-
teen years, but because he has the charge
of Mrs. Hamilton's Aloe, which was in
flower, and at some years before it pro-
duced its perpendicular shoot, prepared to
its flower.

Many of our readers who would
like to see the form of the Aloe, and the admin-
istration of the palace, George V. upon
his being crowned King of Great Britain,
(France, Ireland, Scotland, and the order of the
Bath, &c.) and the great curiosity,
we have given in our London pa-
per, and are at it as follows.—Pet. Rep.
Sermon being ended, the King uncovers
his head, and as Archbishop repairs to his
Majesty and asks him—Sir, are you
willing to take the oath usually taken by
your predecessors? And the King an-
swers—Yes, I am willing.

Then the Archbishop administers these
questions:—to wit: the King, (having a
book in his hand) answered—

Answer—I conform to the people of
England, he swears customs to them grant-
ed by the Kings of England, your lawfully
and relig. predecessors; and namely,
the laws, customs, and franchises granted
to the clergy by the glorious King, St. Ed-
ward, your predecessor, according to the
laws of God, the true profession of the
Gospel established in this kingdom, and
agreeing to the prerogative of the Kings
thereof, and the ancient customs of this
realm?

King: I grant and promise to keep them.
Archb. Sir will you keep peace and
godly agreement entirely, according to
your power, to the holy church, the clergy
and the people?

King: I will keep it.

Archb. Sir, will you to your power,
cause law, justice, and discretion, in mor-
ty and truth to be executed in all your judg-
ments?

King: I will.

Archb. Sir, will you grant to hold and
keep the rightful customs which the com-
monality of this kingdom have? And
will you defend and uphold them to the
honor of God, so much as in you lieth?

King: I grant and promise so to do.

Then the petition or request of the Bish-
ops to the king is read by one of that sac-
red order, with a clear voice, in the name
of the rest standing by:

"Our Lord and we beseech you to par-
don us, and to grant and preserve unto us,
and the churches, all canonical privileges, and dis-
charge, all canonical privileges, and dis-
charge, and that you will protect
and defend us, as every good King in his
kingdom ought, to be the protector and
defender of the Bishops and churches under
their government."

The King answers: "With a willing and
devout heart, I promise and grant you my
pardon; and that I will preserve and main-
tain to you, and the churches committed
to your charge, all privileges, and due law
and justice; and that I will be your protec-
tor and defender to my utmost power, by
the assistance of God, as every good King
in his kingdom ought, in right to protect
and defend the Bishops and churches un-
der their government."

Then the King rises from his chair, and
being attended by the Lord Great Cham-
berlain, and supported by the two Bishops,
and the sword of State carried before him,
he goes to the altar, and laying his hand
upon the Evangelists, takes the oath fol-
lowing: "The things which I have here
before promised, I will perform and keep.
So help me God and the contents of this
book; and then kisses the book."



WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24 1821

COMMUNICATION.

Every patriotic American must rejoice, that those party animosities that once distracted this Country and threatened with destruction, the existence of the nation, have subsided; but the vigilant republican should not suffer the present calm to beguile him into a security that might prove fatal. Under present circumstances the wily practices of the fox may be rendered much more pernicious to republicanism, than the open undisguised efforts of the lion. When Federalists wish to assimilate themselves with Republicans, and lend their aid to strengthen the hands of the latter, they should have a very rare. And in those parts of the Union where federalism prevailed, its votaries are now as strongly marked as a party, as at any time since their existence as such. It is not likely that a set of men who were willing to make such sacrifice of national honor in a struggle with a foreign nation in order to depress their opponents and to raise themselves to power, should so suddenly forget their animosity and abandon those schemes, the means for accomplishing of which were so strenuously pursued at a time when the contentions of party was much more injurious to the nation, than at present. And when they wish to get into power in opposition to republicans, and to do which, they affect to inculcate the doctrine of moderation in future, and amnesty and oblivion of the past, it is impossible to elay distrust, and begot confidence.

These reflections have been suggested by the result of the election in the Edenton or First Congressional district.

The citizens of that district being actuated by such principles as have here been advocated, may have on the present occasion, approached an extreme case. Gen. Iredell is a gentleman of high standing in his profession; and his character as a gentleman, and his integrity as a public man, are unimpeachable. But having always been connected in politics with that party, the end of whose exertions was to obtain power, though it might be thought that such a man would be a proper representative of a republican district.

On the other hand Mr. Sawyer having conducted himself in a manner, to say the least of it, that has excited suspicion of the propriety of his conduct, is such a man as the people would not prefer, were there a more favorable alternative. It was a choice of evils, and the people chose that which their principles pointed out as the least. The instance is somewhat painful, but the principle must please every republican.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Wake.—Henry Seawell S. D. L. Barringer and Charles L. Hinton, C. The votes for Senator were, Seawell 475, A. W. Gilchrist 330. For Commons, Barringer 1078, Hinton 1024, S. Whitaker 704, W. Fowler 326.

Orange.—Michael Holt, S. Willie Show, James Mebane, C.

Town of Hillsborough.—Jas. S. Smith, Person.—R. Vanhook, S. Thos. Sneed, Thomas Webb, C.

Caswell.—B. Yancy, S. (without opposition) B. az. Graves, Q. Anderson, C. State of the poll, Graves 1129, Anderson 626 P. Harrison 545.

Johnston.—Joseph Richardson, S. John M. Lee and T. Wilder, C.

Wayne.—Ephraim Daniel, S. Joshua Hastings, C. Barden, C.

Lincoln.—Abraham Crook, S. Nathan D. Hild, Isaac Tull, C.

Cumberland.—Richard Hucklebee, S. L. D. Henry and Neil M'Neill, C.

Town of Fayetteville.—Robt. Strange, Robeson.—K. Black, S. A. M'Eacharn and Allford, C.

New Hanover.—M. Campbell, S. A. Morgan and E. Thomas, C.

Town of Wilmington.—John D. Jones, Moore.—Benj. Person, S. Josiah Tyson, A. M'Neill, C.

Franklin.—James House, S. John D. Hawkins and M. D. N. Jeffreys, C.

Warren.—William Miller, S. (without opposition) Daniel Turner and Francis Thomson, C.

Halifax.—John Alston, S. Willis Alston and J. A. Dawson, C. The votes for J. A. Dawson and Robert A. Jones were equal. The Sheriff gave the casting vote in favor of Mr. Dawson.

Town of Halifax.—Thomas Burges, Northampton.—John Peebles, S. R. Garey, Isaac Peter, C.

In the Raleigh district, Josiah Cradup is

lected, by a majority of 1000 votes, over John Seawell. In the following districts, the gentlemen named have been elected.

Warren,	W. N. Edwards;
Halifax,	H. G. Burton;
Caswell,	R. M. Sanders;
Surry,	Lewis Williams.

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We are favored by the Marshal of this District, with the following correct list of the population of the several Counties in this State, as lately taken in compliance with an Act of Congress.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.
Anson	12,534
Ashe	4,335
Buncombe,	10,542
Burke,	14,411
Beaufort,	9,850
Bladen,	7,276
Bertie,	10,803
Brunswick,	5,480
Camden,	6,347
Cumberland,	14,446
Currituck,	8,098
Columbus,	5,609
Chatham,	2,012
Chowan,	12,661
Craven,*	6,464
Cabarrus,	13,394
Caswell,	7,244
Duplin,	13,251
Edgecombe,	9,741
Franklin,	13,271
Gaillard,	9,741
Gaillard,	14,511
Granville,	18,927
Gates,	6,837
Greene,	4,531
Hyde,	4,967
Halifax,	17,237
Hertford,	7,712
Haywood,	4,073
Iredell,	18,071
Jones,	5,216
Johnston,	9,607
Lenoir,	6,799
Lincoln,	18,147
Mecklenburg,	16,895
Martin,	6,320
Moore,	7,128
Montgomery,	8,693
Northampton,	13,243
Nash,	8,185
New-Hanover,	10,866
Onslow,	7,016
Orange,	23,492
Pitt,	10,001
Pasquotank,	8,008
Person,	9,029
Perquimans,	6,857
Rutherford,	15,351
Richmond,	1,454
Randolph,	11,334
Robeson,	8,204
Rowan,	26,009
Surry,	12,320
Stokes,	14,033
Sampson,	8,008
Tyrrell,	4,319
Wayne,	9,040
Wilkes,	9,967
Wake,	20,102
Washington,	3,986
Warren,	11,158
Total,	638,829

The whole population is 419,200 whites, 205,017 slaves, 14,612 free colored persons.

POPULATION

Of the Principal Towns.

(Included in the aggregate amount of the Counties in which they are situated.)

NEWBERN.	Whites	1475
	Slaves	1920
	Free col. pers.	268

Total	4663	
FAYETTEVILLE.	Whites	1918
	Slaves	1537
	Free coloured	277

Total	3399	
RALEIGH.	Whites	1177
	Slaves	1320
	Free coloured	177

Total	2674	
WILMINGTON.	Whites	1098
	Slaves	1423
	Free-coloured	102

Total	2633	
EDENTON.	White	654
	Slaves	860
	Free-coloured	67

Total	1561	
SALISBURY.	Whites	743
	Slaves	477
	Free coloured	14

Total	1934
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* The return from Craven is not altogether complete, yet the statement of the population of that county as it now stands, is believed to be nearly correct.

Washington.	Whites	474
	Slaves	517
	Free coloured	43
Total		1034

Marshals Office, }
Aug 8 1821. }

Funds to pay the Assistant Marshals for taking the Census have been received at this Office; and a Circular Letter, under date thereof, is addressed to them in the Counties in which they reside, specifying the sum due each Assistant.

YELLOW FEVER.

We regret to perceive, that the yellow fever has made its appearance on South-gate's wharf, in Norfolk, and in Wilmington, N. C.—As yet, not more than ten or twelve cases have occurred in each place; and strong hopes are entertained, that, by proper exertions, on the part of the citizens, the continuance of the fever will be only momentary. The fever has not entirely disappeared from Baltimore a few cases occasionally occur; but they are generally so light, as to create very little alarm.—Other sections of our country, with a few exceptions, continue to enjoy unusual health.

On the 7th inst. a duel was fought in Washington City between two young men, clerks in the Treasury Department, and both of the most respectable connexions. One, Edward Fox, jun. formerly of Philadelphia, was killed upon the spot. His antagonist escaped from the conflict unhurt; but was promptly dismissed by the Secretary from his employment in the Treasury Office.

The Sea Serpent is said to have again made its appearance some days ago off the coast of New-Hampshire.

The Columbus, lately arrived at Boston, brought many rare Plants. Birds and Animals—of the latter, two Cattle of the celebrated white Tuscan breed.

DEATH OF BONAPARTE.

A Barbadoes paper of 12th inst. contains the following paragraph:—"On Tuesday morning his majesty's ship Tartar, bearing Sir Geo. Collier's broad pendant, came to this anchorage, from the Coast of Africa, on her return to England. When at the Island of Ascension they received information that a brig of war had called there, with dispatches to the government, from St. Helena said to contain an account of the death of the ex-Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, which was caused by pleurisy and dropsy, on the 6th May last."

The gallant and brave was his starting point; crowns were his playthings; thrones his footstool; he strode from victory to victory; his path was a plain of continued elevations."

Concurring accounts satisfy us, that Napoleon Bonaparte is no more. He has fallen a victim to the years of the crowned heads of Europe, and his ashes now repose on a desolate island, far removed from his country, kindred, and from every object of affectionate remembrance, save a few faithful and undeviating followers.

The death of such a man, under the circumstances which have hastened it, calculated to awaken the most serious reflections, whilst memory retraces the mighty scenes which distinguished this "great captain" during his brilliant career on the stage of human affairs.

From literally nothing Bonaparte, by the exertions of his own capacious mind, acquired a character in the world's estimation, that placed at an inaccessible distance, every other competitor in the path of fame. By regular, but rapid gradations, he proceeded from the station of a subaltern soldier in the service of his country, to the highest pinnacle of human grandeur. With a steady and undeviating purpose, he pushed the great object of his ambitious hopes; nor was he satisfied even when, by the acclamations of an admiring people, he was placed upon a throne, made glorious by the mighty efforts of some of the most illustrious monarchs that ever wore a crown, or advanced the destinies of a gallant nation. With an unanimity, an éclat, well calculated to inflate his pride and vanity, the people of France, expelling the Bourbons from the soil of their country, seated him upon the throne of the Capets, and placed in his hands the sceptre of imperial power.

Proud of his elevation, Napoleon Bonaparte, in the paroxysm of his mad ambition, sought the subjugation of independent nations and converted whole empires into provinces, subordinate to his own will and dictation. Europe was lately dismembered, and her crowned heads became vassals to the mighty conqueror. All Italy, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, felt his power—acknowledged his prowess—and bowed to his authority.

In one luckless moment, urged by his daring and ambitious soul, and conducted by blind fate, he led his hitherto invincible

legions to the frozen plains of Russia, resolved to place his bloody standard upon the wall of St. Petersburg, and give law to a numerous and hardy race of men, intrepid to the climate—devoted to the institutions and the customs of their country—and ardently attached to the interests of the men, whose undivided object had ever been, to advance the glory of the crown, the happiness and prosperity of his subjects.

Here it was, that Bonaparte sustained the first serious reverse in his long and brilliant career; and it was here, that the foundation was laid for his subsequent disasters, and his final deprivation of the power and authority, which his flattering imagination had taught him to believe would descend through a long line of posterity, made glorious by his mighty deeds in arms.

The blaze of the Kremlin illumined his path to the confines of France, and the blood of his "invincibles," marked his desolate retreat from the land of the Cæars.

His retreat from Moscow, was the signal for the disaffection of those nations, who had bowed to his will in the day of his prosperity. Alternately, one by one, they deserted his standard; and after a series of disasters, the mighty Napoleon, was driven from the throne of France, to seek an asylum on the miserable island of Elba.

But the island of Elba could not long contain the restless and ambitious spirit of Bonaparte. He suddenly and unexpectedly reappeared upon the shores of France; and at his approach to the capital, the pusillanimous and cowardly Bourbons, whom the arms of combined Europe had replaced upon the throne of their ancestors fled in dismay from the land that they were unable to protect, and again sought a disgraceful refuge under the banner of their country's foes.

Once more Bonaparte beheld himself invested with the imperial diadem of France; but it was only for a moment. United Europe again assailed him, ere he had yet seated himself firmly upon the throne deserted by the miserably Bourbons; and in one mighty contest, he fell, "never to rise again."

Here it was, that Bonaparte betrayed even himself. He trusted to the magnanimity of British statesmen; and what has been the consequence? He has been sacrificed (shall we say murdered?) in the prime of his life; and his bones now moulder upon an inhospitable island in the wilderness of waters, a monument of his own credulity,—of English injustice and barbarity.

We cannot pursue this subject. It is too elevated for our humble capacity; and in touching it, we have only presented a faint outline of the man, who made "the path of other men" speed his starting point. With whom crowns were playthings; he strode from victory to victory, till long the jealousy of a combined world perpetuated him from his lofty summit, and confined him upon a barren rock, whose flinty base, was less callous than the obdurate hearts of those, who gloried in his down-fall, and whose fears could be allayed, till he was numbered with the "mighty dead."

Russia.—Letters from Russia, received at Paris, mention that serious dissatisfaction has shewn itself amongst some of the Emperor's troops. It seems that the Grand Duke Constantine, since his return to Russia, has given great offence to the Emperor, and is suspected of having imbibed liberal principles, and had made attempts to conciliate the soldiery, by whom he had formerly been held as a tyrant. The Russians who had been in France constantly manifest uneasiness, and the Poles also appear to be touched with the mania which has lately shewn itself in Italy, Sicily, &c. The Emperor Alexander has lately endeavored to abolish the practice among the lower orders of wearing beards—his measure has caused bad feelings among his subjects, who, on being shaved, appear to be ashamed to be seen, and fly from the presence of strangers.

N. Y. D. Adv.

Gen. Floyd.—This patriot of the revolution, and one of the illustrious signers of the Declaration of Independence, breathed his last on Saturday the fourth of August, at Western, in Oneida County. He was in his ninetieth year; full of age and of honors, and was gathered to his fathers like a patriarch, after a life spent in liberating his country, and witnessing its prosperity and freedom.

Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Charles Carroll, are all who yet survive among the signers of the Declaration of Independence. We should not omit noticing that the venerable Charles Thompson, Secretary to the Continental Congress, is still alive in Pennsylvania. Nat. Adv.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The N. York Evening Journal asserts that the *Cord Manufacture* in this country has acquired such perfection and extent as nearly to destroy foreign competition.

Dexter's probably of this kind plays 67 suitable p

Teast fo—A paper Canada s in that ne in the ma pose of ye in several tion? as young man that desire who was culy in remedy serve to benefactor

Domestic ment, call GRAPH, Merchant information the kitchen which is us other witho it placed in a wheel and wheel and ascribed w commonly one gives m which poin small bell domestic in the

Phenomena in Caner in CL 1821, s

In my le salt well, wh the dep of feet; not be sufficiency of it; but last V mined to m water; after down about a pump in after a few with such w from the pun hundred feet inches in d inches, the t ing nearly an water was v about 4 feet b which is tw square; the c nine feet, an commotion i yet ceased durst through thousand place the well, whic ter rapidly. hydrogen g instantly beco candle, they s feel long od t where the g ascending th with a lighted burning stick grand and l night"

Improvement make house finished A Walnut street Common Street near the Peni is to extend a lie square T which raises ten feet, and ter power in completed a laid in several on conduits by merly distribu

There is no by the same married to h by the whole of age, and hi tant—[Lond

To Brevity in generally, ex in the trade o ing, however, lic celebration in its matter, panyment to the IV [Se

By Stephen Farmer.—Ma their labor, in vantage, full large dairies, glutted stall fat hogs, gre a good mark no visits by Hopper, mild

plains of Russia, re-
broadly standard upon
burgh, and give law
hardy race of men
devoted to the
customs of their coun-
ached to the interest
undivided object has
the glory of his
ss and prosperity

Dexter's manufactory at New Haven is
probably the most extensive establishment
of this kind in the U. States. It now em-
ploys 67 hands, and would employ 100, if
suitable persons could be procured.

Yeast for Bread, and Cure of Consumption.
—A paper of July 16, at York, Upper
Canada says, a spring has been discovered
in that neighborhood, the water of which,
in the making of bread, answers, the pur-
pose of yeast. It also is an effectual cure
in several disorders, particularly consump-
tion! as appears by the recovery of a
young man who had been afflicted with
that destructive disease for 18 months, and
who was pronounced incurable by the fac-
ulty. He who can discover an effectual
remedy for the consumption, would de-
serve to be ranked among the greatest
benefactors of the human kind.

Domestic Telegraph.—A novel instru-
ment, called a DOMESTIC TELE-
GRAPH, was exhibited yesterday at
Merchant's Hall. Its object is to convey
information by signal from the parlour to
the kitchen, so as to obtain every thing
which is usually wanted from one to the
other without calling or speaking. A dial
is placed in the former, communicating by
a wheel and wire or string with a similar
wheel and dial in the latter. Each dial is
inscribed with the names of the articles
commonly in requisition; and a hand on
one gives motion to an index on the other,
which points to corresponding words—a
small bell calling the attention of the do-
mestic to the dial.—*Bost. Pall.*

Phenomenon.—A letter from a gentleman
in Canonsburgh Penn. to his brother
in Charlestown, Va. dated July 28
1821, says,
"In my last letter I informed you of a
salt well, which Mr. McCook had bored to
the depth of five hundred and twenty five
feet; not being successful in procuring a
sufficiency of salt water he had abandoned
it; but last Wednesday his partner de-
termined to make another effort to raise the
water; after having put a copper tube
down about two hundred and ten feet, with
a pump in it, they began pumping; and
after a few minutes the water came up
with such violence, that it forced them
from the pump, and spouted up nearly one
hundred feet high in a column about two
inches in diameter; the hole is three
inches, the tube two. I continued spout-
ing nearly an hour, when it subsided. The
water was very salt.—The tube broke off
about 4 feet below the bottom of a cistern,
which is twelve feet deep and five feet
square; the water then filled the cistern
nine feet, and continued a most violent
commotion in the cistern, which has not
yet ceased. On Thursday the gas or air
burst through the ground, I suppose in ten
thousand places, within 4 or 5 rods round
the well, which has the appearance of wa-
ter rapidly boiling. This air is called
hydrogen gas; if fire approaches it, it
instantly becomes flame and burns like a
candle, they set tin tubes of a foot or two
feet long of ten or fifteen of these places
where the gas issued from, and the gas
ascending through them was set on fire
with a lighted paper; it has continued
burning since Thursday and exhibits a
grand and beautiful appearance after
night."

Improvements in Philadelphia.—The two
marke houses in High street, extending
from Sixth street to Eighth, will soon be
finished. A culvert has been begun in
Walnut street, which is to connect the
Common Sewer in Dock street with that
near the Penitentiary, and another which
is to extend across the north eastern pub-
lic square. The dam on the Schuylkill,
which raises the water between nine and
ten feet, and gives the most extensive wa-
ter power in the United States, is nearly
completed; and cast iron pipes have been
laid in several streets, in place of the wood-
en conduits by which the water was for-
merly distributed thro' the city.

There is now residing in Stafford a man
by the name of Nolan, who is at present
married to his twenty six h wife, and has
by the whole 73 children, and is 105 years
of age, and his present wife is now preg-
nant.—[London paper,

TOAST MAKING.
Brevity in the consumption of a toast, is
generally esteemed a most desirable art
in the trade of toast making. The follow-
ing, however, which was drunk at a pub-
lic celebration, in its manner, and so full
in its matter that we give it as an accom-
paniment to the co-lation of George the
IV. [See 1st page] *Pet. Rep.*

By Stephen Greenleaf, Esq.—The American
Farmer.—May they enjoy the rewards of
their labor, in abundant harvests, flowing
vintage, full granaries, crowded barns,
large dairies, teeming herds, lusty bullocks,
glutted stalls, stout horses, fine fleeces,
fat hogs, great potatoes, huge pumpkins,
a good market, fair prices, no cheating—
no visits by the worm, the fly, the grass-
hopper, mildew, by early frosts, by direct

Notice.
THE Subscriber at August Term of the
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for
the County of Beaufort, qualified as Admin-
istrator to the estate of Mary Godley, dec'd.
Those persons having claims against said
Estate, are requested to present them with
in the time limited by law, or this Notice
will be plead in bar of their recovery.—And
those indebted are desired to call and settle
their respective dues without delay, as the
situation of the estate will admit of no indul-
gence.
ROBERT GODLEY, Sen.
Aug. 23, 1821 31321

Ten dollars reward.
RANAWAY from the Sub-
scriber about the 24th July
last a negro man by the name of
Achillis,
formerly the property of Wm
Robinson, dec'd. He is about
30 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches
high, of a slender make and rather a dark
black; and by trade a Cooper. It is sup-
posed he is lurking about Plymouth or its
neighbourhood, where he is well known, hav-
ing lived there for the last two years with
Mr. Horace Ely and where he has a wife.
All persons are hereby forewarned harboring,
or taking him away, under the severest
penalty of the law. The above reward will
be given to any person or persons for appre-
hending and delivering said negro to me at
this place, or securing him in any Jail in
this state, so that I get him again—and if
taken out of the state 20 dollars.
WM. L. LAVENDER.
Washington August 19, 1821—13320

Notice.
Those Editors, who are authorized
to publish the laws of the United States, are
requested to insert this notice in their re-
spective papers once a week, until the 10th
day of September next, and forward their
renewals.
By Order, T. WATKINS,
Secretary to the Commission
Under the 11th article of the Florida Treaty
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
HYDE COUNTY,
Hyde County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Third
Term, 1819.

John Doe complains of Richard Roe in
custody, &c. for that whereas Major John
Clark on the first day of July, in the year
1818, at Hyde County in the state aforesaid,
said, had demised to the said John Doe a
certain tract or parcel of land with the ap-
purtenances, situate lying and being in the
County aforesaid, on the west side of Pun-
go River, and south side of Jordan's Creek,
—bounded on the north by Jordan's Creek
on the east by Pungo River, on the south
by Wright's Creek, on the west by the lands
of Benjamin Bachelor. The said tract or
parcel of land with the appurtenances so
demised being the plantation formerly
owned by Thomas Jordan; of late lying
and being as aforesaid to have and to hold
he same to the said John Doe and his as-
signs, from the said first day of July, 1818,
from during and until the full end and
term of ninety nine years, thence next en-
suing and fully to be completed, and en-
ded—by virtue of which said demise, he
the term so to him thereof granted; and
the said John Doe being so thereof pos-
sessed, he said Richard Roe afterwards;
to wit: on the second day of July in the
year aforesaid, with force and arms &c. en-
tered into the said tenements with the ap-
purtenances in which the said John Doe
was so interested in manner and for the
term aforesaid, which is not yet expired,
and ejected the said John Doe from his
said farm and other wrongs to the said
John Doe then and here did, and the said
Richard Roe hitherto hath withheld and
still do withhold the possession thereof
against the peace of the state and to the
damages of said John Doe one hundred
pounds, wherefore he brings suit.
THOMAS H. BLOUNT, Piff's Atty.

Notice.
Mr. Thomas Jordan. I am informed you
are in possession or claim title to the tract
or parcel of land with the appurtenances
mentioned in the above declaration of
ejectment, or to some part thereof, and I
having no title to the same, do advise you
or give you notice to appear on the last
Monday in February next, at the Court
House in Germantown, in Hyde County,
before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses-
sions for said County, by some Atty of
said Court; then and there by a rule to be
made of said Court to cause yourself to be
made defendant in my said, and make
John Adams, who is my Atty, the said you
will be turned out of possession.
Your loving friend,
RICHARD ROE.

Notice.
To Zachariah Jordan,
Sir—I enclose a copy
of a declaration in ejectment wherein John
Doe on the demise of Major John Clark is
plaintiff, and Thomas Jordan defendant,
which suit is now depending in the Supe-
rior Court of Law for the County of Hyde
County by appeal; as the said Thomas Jordan
is deceased, I hereby notify you as one of
the heirs at law or devisees of said Thom-
as to appear at said Court to be held at
Germantown in the said County on the 6th
Monday after the fourth Monday of Sep-
tember next, then and there to be made a
party defendant in said suit.
Yours respectfully
MAJOR JOHN CLARK.
Hyde County, August 6, 1821—13320

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go River, and south side of Jordan's Creek,
—bounded on the north by Jordan's Creek
on the east by Pungo River, on the south
by Wright's Creek, on the west by the lands
of Benjamin Bachelor. The said tract or
parcel of land with the appurtenances so
demised being the plantation formerly
owned by Thomas Jordan; of late lying
and being as aforesaid to have and to hold
he same to the said John Doe and his as-
signs, from the said first day of July, 1818,
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the term so to him thereof granted; and
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term aforesaid, which is not yet expired,
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said farm and other wrongs to the said
John Doe then and here did, and the said
Richard Roe hitherto hath withheld and
still do withhold the possession thereof
against the peace of the state and to the
damages of said John Doe one hundred
pounds, wherefore he brings suit.
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Notice.
Mr. Thomas Jordan. I am informed you
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ejectment, or to some part thereof, and I
having no title to the same, do advise you
or give you notice to appear on the last
Monday in February next, at the Court
House in Germantown, in Hyde County,
before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses-
sions for said County, by some Atty of
said Court; then and there by a rule to be
made of said Court to cause yourself to be
made defendant in my said, and make
John Adams, who is my Atty, the said you
will be turned out of possession.
Your loving friend,
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County by appeal; as the said Thomas Jordan
is deceased, I hereby notify you as one of
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as to appear at said Court to be held at
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POETRY.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

By H. R. Wilde Esq. of Georgia.

My life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die.
But on that rose's humble bed,
The sweetest dews of night are shed,
As if the wept such waste to see—
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray;
Its hold is frail—its date is brief—
Restless, and soon to pass away;
Yet, ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
The winds bewail the leafless tree—
But none shall be a sigh for me.

My life is like the print which feet
Have left on Lempe's desert sand—
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
This tract will vanish from the sand;
Yet, as if grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore means the sea—
But none shall e'er lament for me.

LAKE SCENERY.

Extracts from Schoolcraft's narrative of the Expedition to the Sources of the Mississippi.

The pictured Rocks, (*La Porthalle*, of the French Voyageurs) on Lake Superior, are a series of lofty bluffs, which continue for twelve miles along the shore, and present some of the most sublime and commanding views in nature. We had been told, by our Canadian guide, of the variety in the color and form of those rocks, but were wholly unprepared to encounter the surprising groups of overhanging precipices, towering walls, caverns, water-falls, and prostrate ruins, which are here mingled in the most wonderful disorder, and burst upon the view in every varying and pleasing succession. In order to convey any just idea of their magnificences, it is necessary to premise, that this part of the shore consists of a sand stone rock of a light grey color, internally and deposited stratum super stratum to the height of three hundred feet, rising in a perpendicular wall from the water, and extending from four to five leagues in length. This rock is made up of coarse grains of sand, united by a calcareous cement, and occasionally imbedding pebbles of quartz and other water-worn fragments of rocks, but adhering with a feeble force; and, when exposed to the weather, easily crushed between the fingers. Externally, it presents a great variety of color, as black, red, yellow, brown, and white, particularly along the most permanent parts of the shore, but where masses have newly fallen, its color is a light grey. In no place does the recent fracture disclose any traces of red, and the variety of outward coloring is owing partly to mineral waters, which appear to have oozed out of the crevices of the rock, but mainly to the washing down of the banks of colored clay from the superincumbent soil. Thus, although a great variety of surface is presented there is, in reality, none in its geological character. This stupendous wall of rock, exposed to the fury of the waves, which are driven up by every north wind across the whole width of Lake Superior, has been partially prostrated at several points, and worn out into numerous bays and irregular indentations. All these front upon the lake, in a line of aspiring promontories, which, at a distance, present the terrible array of dilapidated battlements and desolate towns.

"Their rocky summits split and rent,
"Form'd turret, dome, or battlement,
"Or seemed fantastically set
"With cupola or minaret,
"Wild crests as pagods ever decked,
"Or mosque of eastern architect."

In some places, the waves have lashed down the lower strata, while the upper ones hang in a threatening posture over the lower. In some places, the waves have lashed down the lower strata, while the upper ones hang in a threatening posture over the lower. In some places, the waves have lashed down the lower strata, while the upper ones hang in a threatening posture over the lower.

On quitting our encampment on our way from St. Louis river to Sandy Lake, the Indians left a memorial of our journey inscribed upon bark, for the information of such of their tribes as should happen to fall upon our track. This we find to be a common custom among them. It is done upon birch bark (*Betula papyracea*) a number of figures and hieroglyphics, which

are understood by their nation. This sheet of bark is afterwards inserted in the end of a pole, blazed, and drove into the ground, with an inclination towards the course of travelling. In the present instance, the whole party were represented in a manner that was perfectly intelligible with the aid of our interpreter, each one being characterized by something emblematic of his situation or employment. They distinguish the Indian from the white man, by the particular manner of drawing the figure, the former being without a hat, &c. Other distinctive symbols are employed; thus Lieut. Mackay was figured with a sword, to signify that he was an officer; Mr. Dory, with a book, the Indians having understood that he was an attorney; myself, with a hammer, in allusion to the mineral hammer I carried in my belt, &c. The figure of a tortoise and prairie hen, denoted that these had been killed; three smokes, that our encampment consisted of three fires; eight muskets, that this was the number armed; three bucks upon the pole, leaning N. W. that we were going three days N. W. the figure of a white man with a tongue near his mouth, (like the Aztec hieroglyphics,) that he was an interpreter, &c. Should an Indian hereafter visit this spot, he would therefore read upon the memorial, that fourteen white men, that five of the white men were chiefs or officers, one an interpreter, and eight common soldiers; that they were going to Sandy Lake, (knowing that three days' journey N. W. must carry us there;) that we had killed a tortoise, a prairie hen, &c. I had no previous idea of the existence of such a medium of intelligence among the northern Indians. All the travellers of the region are silent on the subject. I had before witnessed the facility with which one of the Lake Indians had drawn a map of certain parts of the southern coast of Lake Superior; but here was a historical record of passing events, as permanent certainly as any written record among us, and full as intelligible to those for whom it was intended.

FROM BISHOP WATSON.

When I was young I learned my catechism as other boys do; but I had never thought either of the truth of the christian religion or of the nature of the doctrines it contained. Afterwards I thought freely on religious subjects, and I found nothing in revealed religion which in any degree lessened the natural notion I had formed respecting the divine goodness, but many things to confirm and enlarge it. I found in truth, and lamented to find in christian churches a tendency to become wise above what was written, to require certain assent to doubtful propositions, to explain modes of being which cannot be explained to being with our faculties, and to mould the ineffable attributes of God according to the model of human imperfections.

As to the mysteries of the christian religion, it is neither your concern nor mine to explain them; for if they are mysteries, they cannot be explained. But our time may be properly employed in enquiring whether there are so many mysteries in christianity as the Deists say there are. Many doctrines have been imposed on the christian world as doctrines of the gospel, which have no foundation whatever in scripture. Instead of defending these doctrines, it is the duty of a real disciple of Jesus Christ to reprobate them as gangrenous excrescences, corrupting the fair form of genuine christianity.

EXTRACT.

There is much illusion in that apparent glory which wealth and honour seem to throw around the sinner. None but a novice will estimate a man's happiness by the extent of his possessions. Solomon is not the only one who has seen riches kept for the owners thereof to their hurt. What were crowns and kingdoms worth, if they must be held by such a tenure? And yet by such a tenure, many an envied profigate holds whatever of wealth and honour he possesses. In vain he strives to conceal his misery. He smiles and smiles, but is still accursed.

This is one of the ways in which God in his inscrutable providence, and notwithstanding appearances to the contrary, distinguishes the righteous from the wicked. To the former, though he gives sparingly, he gives in mercy, and it becomes a double blessing. To the latter he gives bountifully, but he gives in wrath, and it proves a curse. Hence the favourites of the world are forever repining at their lot. And well they may repine at it. For every addition to unsanctified wealth only corrodes the heart with new cares and agitates the bosom with new desires. This is exaggeration. I appeal to fact. Long and often has the experiment been tried. Among those prayerless sinners whom so many have accounted happy, wealth has been distributed. But with what effect? Has ambition any where been satisfied? or has avarice ever been heard to say it is enough?

No; never. On the contrary, both, hungry as the grave, cry give—give! And God does give. But still the cry is repeated, and will continue to be repeated, till death stifles it; for it is prompted by an appetite that is never satisfied, and by a thirst that is never quenched.

Selfishness may possess the world, but benevolence only can enjoy it. Better is a dry morsel with contentment than a house full of sacrifices with strife. It is not the flocks that a man numbers; the slaves he commands, or the domains which he calls his own: It is not the palace he inhabits, the crown on his head or the sceptre in his hand; but the amount of blessedness he derives from them, that is to be taken into the account, in ascertaining whether mercy or vengeance be the predominant feature of his lot. The devout eye, that only glances, in passing over the fields, and groves, and gardens, which display so many and such enticing beauties around some licentious court or inhospitable mansion house, often derives more happiness from the scene, than is ever derived from it by the graceless and haughty owner.

There is a beclouding and a benumbing influence in sin. It destroys the sensibility; it perverts the taste, and sheds over the intellectual and moral eye a sombrous and a sickly light, in which heaven, and earth, and nature, and art, appear alike dim and gloryless. No providence is seen; no parent's love is recognized; no pulse of joy; no throb of gratitude is felt. A dismal ennui consumes the solitary hour, and even the social revel is but heartless affectation and mimic mirth. O God! it is by prosperity that thou dost inflict upon the wicked thy strange vengeance. Their bane is the mercies which they receive but acknowledge not—and not acknowledging them, they cease to be mercies. It was ordained of old that it should be so, and so it is. That virtue enjoys more even of this world in rags and cottages, than vice does in robes and courts; and it were better, hell and heaven out of the question, to subsist like Lazarus on crumbs sweetened by submission than to revel at luxurious banquets with Dives and his faithless guests.

DR. NOTT.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

The pleasantest part of a man's life is that which passes in courtship. Love, desire, hope, and all the pleasing motions of the soul arise in the pursuit. An artful man is more likely to succeed than the sincere lover. The love hath ten thousand griefs, impertinences, and resentments, which render a man unamiable, and often ridiculous. Where the choice is left to friends, the chief point is an *Estimate*: Where the persons choose for themselves, their thoughts turn upon the *person*. The first would provide for the conveniences of life; the others are preparing for a perpetual feast. An agreeable woman is preferable to a perfect beauty. Good nature and evenness of temper will give you an easy companion for life; virtue and good sense an agreeable friend; Love and constancy, a good wife or husband. Of all disparities that in humour makes the most unhappy marriages, yet scarce enters our thoughts in contracting them.

Before marriage, we cannot be too inquisitive and discerning in the faults of the person beloved, nor after it too dim-sighted and superficial. Marriage enlarges the scene of our happiness or misery. A marriage of love is pleasant; of interest, easy; and where both meet, happy, but happy only to those who tread the paths of life together in a constant uniform course of virtue.

From the American Farmer.

A NEW METHOD OF KILLING RATS.

More useful than to drive them to one's neighbor.

DEAR SIR

I have read a great deal about driving away rats from barns and houses, but I have often wondered to myself what good that could do? The time chosen for this purpose, is when the barn is empty and there is no longer any injury for them to do, or any inducement to stay, and of course they are willing to go where they can get better supplied with food—but is driving them away, any reduction of their number? if they leave one barn will they not go to another, and return with augmented numbers when a new stock of food is laid in for them? The man who drives away a rat, although he may for a time, relieve himself from an inconvenience, it is at the expense of his neighbour; and whether he does it with a hound's tongue, or a "Smilax," he renders no permanent benefit; but he who kills a rat, deserves as well of his country, and better too, than he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before; and the reason is obvious, as in the case a benefit is rendered to the community whereas in the other, it is confined mostly to himself.

Now, Sir, I have a plan for killing rats; it is one which has long been a secret in our family, and was brought from France by my great grand uncle Nehemiah Sim-

pley Esq. and was called there, *à la vapour*, which he being a great French scholar, translated "Cap push in" a term very descriptive of the manner, which is nothing more than to make them push their heads into a cap, which completely blind folds them while you kill them. This was done as follows: he selected a room in a house or part of the barn, out of which he took every thing, in order that the rats might have fair play, then sprinkled some Indian meal or flour on the floor, locked the door, and suffered no one to enter the apartment—this he did every three or four days for about a fortnight, by which time this place became the general rendezvous of all the rats in the neighbourhood, and it was quite amusing to hear them dancing their rigadoons and country dances about the floor; to be sure they seemed to be in high glee—but all at once, he stopped their supply of provisions which seemed to stop their sport; and from "chastity" and "ballances," they got to fisticuffs about the crumbs. When he discovered that they had consumed all the supply, the next thing was to pay them off all old scores. He takes a number of pieces of paper or parchment, about three inches square, and rolls them into the shape of a cap, or funnel, in the form of the paper in which grocers put samples of tea and sugar, and each of these he stitches to as to preserve the shape—in the bottom of each he squeezes in a crumb of soft cheese, a little suet, or butter, and around the edges, on the inside, he puts a little tar, or bird lime and when all are prepared he strews them all about the floor of their favourite haunt. Next morning, he arms himself with a stick, and marches into the room, and behold! there are my gentlemen, every one hoodwinked in his night cap—each one waving the sweet morsel at the bottom of the cap, thrust in their heads; the tar, or bird lime stuck to their ears, and how to get it off they did not know—they were also equally at a loss how to find their holes to retreat to; and my uncle had nothing to do but kill them at his leisure.

What my uncle did, any other man may do. So Sir, I am your friend and humble servant till death.

JEREMIAH SIMPLE.

P. S.—I have a great many other things, which I want to inform you of, but have to attend to my harvest.

For Sale,

LOW FOR CASH,

A few Hhds. W. I. RUM,
16 do. 1st quality MOLASSES,
SES.
WM. WORSLEY.



28 June, 1821—1314

I HAVE a spare CRUSHING MILL for crushing ears of Corn, in complete order, that I wish to sell.

THOMAS TROTTER.

July 17, 1821—1317

A Quantity of good HERRINGS, cured and whole, for sale by RICHARD CRIST.

August 10—4w320

THE Subscriber has taken the Brick House on the corner, opposite John G. Blount's, and will accommodate Travellers and Boarders on moderate terms.

JOHN SELBY, Junr.

Washington, April 26, 1821

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS

are constantly kept on hand, and for sale at the Printing Office.

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading neatly printed in the Letter form; common do. Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another; Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels; (Registered and Enrolled); Attachments, Bonds, Warrants, Seamen's Articles, &c.

TERMS.

The AMERICAN RECORDER is published every Friday, at THREE dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance, or four dollars if not paid within the year.—Subscribers residing out of the District, to pay yearly in advance.

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, and orders to that effect either verbal or in writing, from the Subscriber, but at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines will be inserted at 50 cents the first time and 30 for each continuance.

All advertisements will be continued until otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

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